

1. Which of the following states did not become a colonial power in the period 1450–1750?

- a. c) Spain
  - b. a) Italy
  - c. d) France
  - d. b) Russia
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2. Which of the following statements most accurately describes Europe's global position in 1450?

- a. c) Europe remained marginal in Eurasian commerce.
  - b. d) Europe had come to dominate Eurasian commerce.
  - c. b) Europe had little trade contact with Africa or Asia.
  - d. a) Europe had climbed to relative equality in Eurasian commerce.
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3. What was the single most important factor that aided the European conquest of the Americas?

- a. d) Superior organization
  - b. a) Gunpowder
  - c. c) Horses
  - d. b) Disease
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4. Which of the following is an old-world crop that was soon established in Europe's American colonies?

- a. c) Corn
  - b. a) Tobacco
  - c. b) Potatoes
  - d. d) Rice
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5. Which of the following was a consequence of the introduction of horses to the North American West?

- a. d) Women became more important in society as they assumed a primary role in the care of horses.
  - b. a) A male-dominated hunting and warrior culture displaced farming cultures in many areas.
  - c. c) Horses made it possible for Native Americans to fight off European encroachments.
  - d. b) New hunting capability led to the near extinction of the North American bison.
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6. What was the main source of the silver that transformed the world economy in the early modern period?

- a. d) Sub-saharan Africa
  - b. a) China
  - c. c) Mexico and Peru
  - d. b) Europe
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7. What name is given to the enormous network of communication, trade, and transference that the European colonial empires in the Americas generated?

- a. d) The American Exchange
  - b. a) The Biological Exchange
  - c. c) The Mercantile Exchange
  - d. b) The Columbian Exchange
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8. What is mercantilism?

- a. d) An economic policy that a country's interests are best served by encouraging exports and accumulating bullion.
  - b. c) An economic policy that discourages merchants to limit their political influence.
  - c. a) An economic policy that allows free market forces to work without interference.
  - d. b) An economic policy that protects a nation's economy by imposing high tariffs on imports.
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9. Which of the following statements best describes Spanish conquerors' relations with native women in the Americas?

- a. c) Many Spaniards married commoner women, but elite women were not allowed to enter into such relationships.
  - b. a) Many Spaniards married elite women.
  - c. d) Except in rare cases, Spanish men did not have sexual relations with native women.
  - d. b) Many Spaniards had sexual relations with native women, but marriage to natives was not allowed.
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10. What is *encomienda*?

- a. c) A legal system in Spanish America that granted groups of native people to settlers
  - b. b) A system in the Americas in which estate owners would hire native labor
  - c. d) A system of land grants that the Spanish crown made to settlers in the Americas
  - d. a) The Roman Catholic mission to the peoples of the Americas
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11. What is a *Creole*?

- a. c) A person in colonial Spanish America of mixed Spanish and African ancestry
  - b. b) A person of mixed Spanish and native blood in the Americas
  - c. d) A person of Spanish ancestry born in the Americas
  - d. a) A Spanish settler in the Americas
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12. What position did Indians occupy in Spanish colonial societies?

- a. d) They were rapidly assimilated into the new Hispanic culture of the region.
  - b. c) They largely died out in the great epidemics that came in the wake of European conquest.
  - c. a) They lived separately on reservations where they could maintain their traditions and culture.
  - d. b) They were abused and exploited as the primary labor force of Spain's colonial empire.
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13. What was the Tupac Amaru Revolt of 1780–1781?

- a. c) A Latin American colonial revolt against Spanish rule
  - b. d) A native revolt in Mexico
  - c. a) A native revolt in Peru
  - d. b) A Mexican *mestizo* revolt against the oppression of people of pure Spanish descent
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14. The colonies of which European power were the most culturally blended?

- a. a) England
  - b. c) Spain
  - c. d) China
  - d. b) Russia
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15. Which of the following can be characterized as a “sugar colony”?

- a. d) Peru
  - b. a) Philippines
  - c. b) Brazil
  - d. c) Mexico
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16. Which region of the Americas imported the vast majority of slaves from Africa?

- a. d) The American Deep South after the United States won its independence from Britain
  - b. a) Brazil and the Caribbean
  - c. c) Mexico
  - d. b) The British American colonies
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17. This colony produced as many as forty separate groups to indicate different racial mixtures.

- a. c) Peru
  - b. d) Mexico
  - c. b) Brazil
  - d. a) Virginia
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18. Which of the following colonial regions saw significant migration of Europeans for religious reasons?

- a. a) Brazil
  - b. d) Mexico
  - c. c) British North America
  - d. b) Dutch East Indies
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19. Which of the following colonial regions was most heavily settled by Europeans?

- a. c) Mexico
  - b. a) British North America
  - c. d) The Caribbean
  - d. b) Brazil
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20. Settler colonies of which European country developed self-government to the highest degree?

- a. a) Russia
  - b. c) Spain
  - c. d) Portugal
  - d. b) Britain
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21. Which of the following became part of the Russian Empire in the early modern period?

- a. b) Hungary
  - b. a) Afghanistan
  - c. d) Finland
  - d. c) Siberia
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22. This colonial product, in great demand on the world market, was known as “soft gold.”

- a. d) Fur
  - b. a) Sugar
  - c. c) Gold-silver alloy
  - d. b) Tobacco
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23. Which of the following rulers initiated a massive modernization and administrative reform of Russia in the decades at the turn of the seventeenth century?

- a. c) Ivan the Terrible
  - b. d) Nicholas II
  - c. b) Catherine the Great
  - d. a) Peter the Great
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24. This empire brought together much of Hindu South Asia under Muslim rule.

- a. b) The Mughal Empire
  - b. a) The Ottoman Empire
  - c. c) The Gupta Empire
  - d. d) The Safavid Empire
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25. How was Central Asia transformed in the period 1450–1750?

- a. c) Its population increasingly turned to pastoralism, as the growth of the Russian and Chinese empires limited other economic opportunities.
  - b. d) It became a backward, impoverished region.
  - c. b) It flourished, as the expansion of the Russian and Chinese Empires increased opportunities for trade.
  - d. a) It came to new prominence as the center of the Mughal Empire.
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26. Which of the following statements accurately describes relationships between religions in the Mughal Empire?

- a. b) In general, the Muslim rulers were tolerant of the Hindu majority.
  - b. c) Hindus were forcibly converted to Islam in large numbers.
  - c. d) Mughal rulers instituted policies that strongly encouraged Hindus to convert to Islam.
  - d. a) The Muslim conquerors gradually converted to the Hinduism of the native Indian population.
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27. The greatest Mughal emperor, who instituted sweeping policies of religious accommodation, was

- a. d) Jahangir.
  - b. a) Jehan.
  - c. c) Akbar.
  - d. b) Aurengzeb.
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28. Which of the following statements best describes the Ottoman Empire in the early modern period?

- a. b) The vast majority of the Ottoman Empire's population was Muslim.
  - b. d) The Ottoman Empire practiced a conscious policy of religious accommodation that gave full civil rights to religious minorities.
  - c. c) Ottoman sultans were protectors of Islam's holy places and took seriously their role as chief defenders of the faith.
  - d. a) Ottoman sultans were Christian and Jewish as well as Muslim.
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29. What great city, conquered in 1453, became the capital of the Ottoman Empire?

- a. b) Baghdad
  - b. a) Jerusalem
  - c. d) Constantinople
  - d. c) Delhi
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30. What is *devshirme*?

- a. a) A tribute of young boys that the Ottomans levied on Christian communities
  - b. b) A special tax on Hindus in the Mughal Empire
  - c. c) The system of colonial rule that the Russians imposed on Siberia
  - d. d) The granting of labor services to Spanish settlers in the Americas
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